

Abolish the Senate Give Us the Referendum

By Victor L. Berger.

IN the state of Wisconsin we are about to elect a member of the United States Senate, a successor to John C. Spooner, resigned. It behooves us at this time to look into the matter of the existence of the United States Senate—the American House of Lords—the Millionaires' Club—or the Chamber of Trustocrats—as it is variously called.

We have nothing to say at this time about the candidates. I will only mention that the main candidate—the man who significantly enough is put forward by the reformers, and backed up by Senator Robert M. La Follette—is Isaac M. Stephenson, a millionaire, and for years one of the main corruptors of Wisconsin politics, therefore very well qualified to take a position in that august body.

For the United States Senate, the "Upper House" of our national legislature, was created for the very purpose of representing the wealth and vested interests of the country, as Alexander Hamilton put it. And right from the beginning it was intended to "form a check upon the will of the people." Therefore its selection was removed from the people as far as possible, and put into the hands of the respective legislatures.

It is almost unnecessary to show what the United States Senate was from its beginning, and what it is now.

We all know that it was the stronghold of the slave barons, compelling the solution of the slavery question by force of arms. We all know that it is the bulwark of the railroads and trusts now.

The oil trust, the railway trust, the sugar trust, the steel trust, and every robber concern preying upon the common people have their representatives in the Senate.

It was and is the home, not only of men like Calhoun and Hanna, who were at least statesmen in their way, but also the roost of common thieves like Clark of Montana, Burton of Kansas, Bailey of Texas, Aldrich of Rhode Island, the abiding place of filthy money sharks like Platt and Depew of New York and Guggenheim of Colorado. Seats in the United States Senate are bought and were bought almost openly. There is hardly an honest or decent man in the United States Senate. There is scarcely a man in the United States Senate who would not have the time of his life in a revolution "to show why he should not be hanged"—if I may be permitted to borrow and adapt the phrase of Camille Desmoulins.

Under these conditions, and in view of the fact that the Social-Democratic program stands for the abolition of the Senate, it is of great interest to see what several world-famed writers have to say on the origin and the necessity of a second chamber—an "upper house"—in this country and elsewhere.

We will begin with the American writer, M. D. Conway. Mr. Conway has made a careful treatise upon the subject of the United States Senate, and I quote the following from his valuable work:

"It was not at all necessary, when it was determined that the states should have a distinct representation in the congress, that they should also have a separate upper house. The separation into two houses was accepted upon the precedent of the British Parliament, and on no real grounds whatever.

"Of the original states, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, two had but one legislative chamber each, and the confederation of 1775 had no more. When the proposition was made to divide the congress into two branches, three states, the great state of New York among them, recorded their votes against it, and the delegation of another, Maryland, was equally divided on the subject.

"There seems, however, to have been very little discussion of the matter, which was quite overshadowed by the incomparable urgency of the only question—the relative power of the states and the general government—which really was discussed in the convention. The debates were in secret, and we have but brief notes of them; but a passage in the minutes, jotted down by one of the members, Chief Justice Yates, of New York, no doubt tells the whole story.—May 31, 1787. The third resolve, to wit: 'that the national legislature ought to consist of two branches,' was taken into consideration, and without any debate agreed to. To this Judge Yates adds, in brackets: 'N. B.—As a previous resolution had already been agreed to, to have a supreme legislature, I could not see any objection to its being in two branches.'

"So lightly was a step taken, which has proved to be of momentous consequence to America."

It is a notable fact that, while the founders of the American constitution were taking up this relic of feudalism and clothing it with formidable power, the English nation was already preparing the forces which were to reduce the House of Lords to the secondary position it now occupies. And as everybody knows, there is a strong tendency in England to abolish it altogether.

After reading the statement of the American historian, it may assist us to consider the following from one of the ablest of recent writers on the English constitution, Mr. Bagehot.

Mr. Bagehot, who is a defender of the "upper house" to some extent, basing his defense upon the vices of the House of Commons, shows that since the reform act of 1832, when the House of Lords for the last time really tried conclusions with the House of Commons, and was compelled to yield, it has not even had a pretension to being an equal branch of the government. "The House of Lords has become a revising and suspending house. It can alter bills; it can reject bills, on which the House of Commons is not yet thoroughly in earnest, upon which the nation is not yet determined.

"Their veto is a sort of hypothetical veto.

"The Lords say, 'We reject your bill for this once, or these twice, or these three; but if you keep on sending it up, at last we won't reject it. The house has ceased to be one of latent direction, and has become one of temporary rejections and palpable alterers."

It is remarkable that it is impossible to find among the political thinkers in England a defender of the two-house principle on theoretical and logical grounds.

Having considered the views of the ablest defender of the continued existence of the House of Lords, let us turn to those of one of the many distinguished advocates of the abolition of that house. I quote from Mr. Goldwin Smith, the famous Canadian scholar, formerly Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.

Professor Smith writes: "Not by reason or theory alone, but by overwhelming experience, the House of Lords stands condemned.

"Who can point out a single great reform, however urgent, necessary or humanitarian, however signally ratified afterwards by the approbation of posterity, which the House of Lords has not thrown out, or obstructed, and, if it could do nothing more, damaged and mutilated to the utmost of its power?

"To make legislation on any important question possible, it is necessary to get a storm sufficient to terrify the Peers. Thus, all important legislation is made violent and revolutionary. And this is your constitutional institution."

The most profound theoretical statement on the subject comes from Mr. John Stuart Mill, who, in his admirable "Vindication of the French Revolution of 1848," in reply to Lord Brougham and others, expresses the following opinions:

"The great majority of mankind are, as a general rule, tenacious of things existing. Habit and custom predominate with them, in almost all cases, over remote prospects of advantage.

"The difficulty is not to prevent considerable changes, but to accomplish them when most essentially needful.

"According to the Philadelphia North American thirty-five English peers are devoting all their time and great sums of money to further the cause of Socialism. Among the names mentioned are those of the Countess of Warwick, Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Victoria Villiers, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Frances Balfour and Miss Lytton. They have quit their gay lives, dress in modest attire and address meetings of labor people from the ends of wagons or on boxes in the streets."

By a vote of 65 to 7 the San Francisco Labor council adopted resolutions repudiating the local Labor party, and condemning the present city administration under Schmitz. The situation looks pretty blue for Schmitz, who is under indictment for participation in the most astonishing grafting. This bears out the estimate of Schmitz of the Socialist party in San Francisco, which always had a candidate in the field in opposition to him, and which regarded him as a tool of scheming capitalists.

Two years ago the small business men of Victor, Colorado, under the inspiration of the Citizens' Alliance (Parry-site), took matters into their own hands and with the help of the state troops ran the working people belonging to the miners' union out of town. Now comes the report that in the past two years forty-two business men in Victor have failed in business. Of course strike breakers and a low class of labor took the place of the men deported, so that the buying class was not wholly depleted. But union men believe in a higher standard of living than non-union men and consequently have to buy more goods. Wonder if the merchants of Victor have learned their lessons yet?

A HERALD caller last week was none other than our esteemed comrade, A. M. Dewey, formerly special agent of the U. S. Bureau

"THIS IS A SOCIALISTIC AGE."

Milwaukee, April 8.—An appeal against the sordid commercialism of the present day was the striking note in the sermon of the Rev. Van Dyke Wight, president of Hastings college, Hastings, Neb., at Immanuel Presbyterian church last night. Dr. Wight denounced the general scramble for money and the unsatisfied greed of those who make the accumulation of material wealth their greatest aim. He paid a high tribute to those who devote their lives to the benefit of others, and of those whose greatest aim is to be useful in their community.

"This is a Socialistic age," he said. Each man depends upon his neighbor, and it is necessary that we shall consider our neighbor's good as paramount with our own. The accumulation of wealth is vanity. A million of dollars is but gold dust to be left behind after a useless life. The highest ideal of every day living is service to others."

of Labor and author of the Socialist pamphlet, "The Ideal Republic." He resigned his government position some years ago to devote his time to mining, and is now at the head of a big mining company in the state of Washington, and the president of a railroad, running into the mining regions, now in course of construction. Comrade Dewey says that while the prosecution claim to have lots of evidence against Moyer and Haywood, and

evidence corroborative of the Orchard story, he thinks they would be glad if the case was off their hands, and the public sentiment is largely in favor of the men. The impression is strong that the men have not had a fair chance to defend themselves, and scarcely a Sunday passes that some preacher does not denounce the authorities for their manner of carrying on the prosecution.

The richest farmer in Canton Bern, Switzerland, is said to be the Cantonal government in its well-managed penal establishment. A very large stock of hay, wheat, potatoes, beetroot—as well as 618 head of cattle, 47 horses, 202 pigs, estimated worth 257,780 francs. The milk produce in the year was 459,751 litres.

At the recent general election, eighty-three Socialists were elected to the parliament of Finland, thereby constituting a plurality. Of the Socialists elected seventy-two are men and eleven are women. The conservatives elected forty-seven candidates, the reactionary and Swedish party (combined) elected fifty-four. The granting of women suffrage was due to the propaganda of the Social-Democratic party, and constitutes the basis for the recent victory.

The French government has a monopoly of the tobacco and match business, which has proven profitable, inasmuch as there are no private millionaires taking their increase out of the business. No one thinks it very outrageous that a government should manufacture matches or monopolize the tobacco business, and yet they probably overlook the logic of the situation. If a country can make its own matches, why not its own shoes, its own clothes, its own houses, etc? Why must private individuals get profits out of the people's needs? The step from capitalism to Socialism is not so startling as some people imagine.

A Socialist Victory at Madison!

Madison, Wis., April 10.—The assembly tonight passed, without a dissenting vote, the committee bill drafted by Assemblyman Thompson which provides for an eight-hour day for telegraphers. The bill has attracted the most wide-spread interest, and has called attention to the shocking treatment of the men of the key, and of the great danger on the part of the traveling public, due to their frequent exhaustion from long hours. The fact that not one assemblyman voted against the bill augurs well for its passage

through the senate and its enactment into law. The bill is known as Bill 107, A. The Social-Democratic members are jubilant.

The assembly defeated the Social-Democratic amendment to the transportation bill. "Imprecious, revolutionary, vicious!" So bawled out one of the chief spokesmen of the Republican party, against the amendment in the debate. Our measure provided that the list of stockholders of the big corporations should be public, and that certain "experts" employed by the

railroad commission should not be exempted from the civil service rules.

So this is what the Republican spokesmen and floor leader thinks is "impractical, revolutionary and vicious"—namely, civil service examination and the publicity of corporation methods.

Not for the Gothenberg System.

Madison, Wis., April 9.—The bill granting counties the right to establish the Gothenberg system of

READY FOR TRIAL AT BOISE

Reported by Ida Crouch-Hazlett,
editor "Montana News."

Boise, Idaho, April, 1907.—The Western Federation case was set by Judge Wood for May 9. Haywood will be tried first, and the trial of the others will follow immediately. Pettibone second and Moyer last.

The removal of the trial from Caldwell to Boise, is satisfactory to all parties concerned except the petty business class of Caldwell, who were complacently preparing to make a good thing out of the death of their esteemed fellow townsmen, from the influx of strangers and trade that the trial would bring. Such are the beauties of capitalism. The carriage feed off the stricken corpse, and regret is but a name.

A movement is being made in Boise to obtain the Federal court room for the trial. What could be more appropriate? Where the whole machinery of the United States government, from the president, through the supreme court, the governor of the state, his servile legislature, has been drawn up with all its battalions against militant labor, head high, teeth set, eye courageously on the goal of human opportunity—ah, there, indeed, is it truly fitting that the giants should come to battle.

What the prosecution is depending on as its high card is a matter of much conjecture. The fake "confession" business has been so exploited in both trials so far that it has come to be a veritable hoodoo. It is said that the mysterious cipher "code" is to figure as the grand climax finale, that is to reveal the blood-thirsty command of the fateful and terrible "inner circle."

Already the obedient Statesman has spread broadcast the thrilling tale that in Harry Orchard's belongings was found a secreted record of the mystic symbols.

Behind the Bars.

Today I called on the prisoners. The guard turned the key, the iron doors clanked on their hinges, and I stood in the midst of a ground floor room in the Ada county jail,

AN UNSQUARE DEAL

Boise, Idaho, April 5.—A statement from William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, now in prison here, in connection with the assassination of former Governor Steiensenberg, commenting upon certain references to him by President Roosevelt in letters to J. S. Sherman of New York, given publicly through the Roosevelt-Harriman episode, reads: "I do not desire to make an extended statement with regard to President Roosevelt's reference to me in his letter to Congressman Sherman.

"The president says that I am an 'undesirable citizen,' the inference being that as such I should be put out of the way. His influence is all-powerful and his statement, coming as it does, on the eve of my trial for my work in the Haywood case, is a fair exhibit, does everything to make me look bad and does me a beautiful injury in the past. I am of his health."

"President K." the leading exhibit Bear, the doctrine of 'I' and a square deal. At his reference to me in his letter to Sherman demonstrates that he does not practice what he preaches."

shaking hands with Haywood. Golden sunlight flooded the apartment, the windows looked out upon the beautiful, grassy sward of the courthouse lawn; the room was large and comfortable, even to a rocking chair, which was hospitably ten-

dered me; books and writing materials were on the table, and I—well, I was relieved.

The Ada county courthouse stands in the midst of a beautiful square, in certainly one of the most exquisite mountain towns a tourist ever sees. It reminds one of Colorado Springs. It has beautiful, level streets, a well-built business portion, and a general air of "prosperity" and comfort. The snow-capped mountains lie around it, but do not encroach upon the town. The Boise river slips through a broad valley like a stream of molten silver. The little city has a population of about 45,000, and no one can tell you what supports them. It is not a mining town, it is not even on the main line of the railroad. But here is a bustling city, beautiful homes, and the state capital.

The Ada county jail occupies the main floor of the courthouse. It is all above ground. The large room where I talked with Haywood is used as a sitting room by day for our men. Pettibone was sick the morning I called, and Moyer was taking his exercise. Haywood was sitting at the table writing. A work on the criminal law lay beside him, heave noted before that he is using "forced idleness in the study of portmouthing toward a legal career. Should of the men has a cell where there sleep at night. The guard is heartily a prisoner with them.

of Haywood talked with me about an hour. I asked him if he got nervous and worried, and experienced the mental anxiety and real suffering, which one might naturally expect to be the fate of men whose necks are being played for in so intense and tragic a game.

He smiled brightly at me as he answered, "Do I show any outward evidences of it?" I assured him that he certainly did not.

He then went on to say that the work of the Western Federation was moving forward just as well as if he were not there in prison; and that the fact of his being there made it go better. The exigencies of the class struggle had placed him where he was; and he was fully

Some Editorial Comment.

Will Roosevelt go down in history as the jawing president?

The press dispatches say that Proctor, the millionaire soap man of Cincinnati, who committed suicide, made his millions by his own labor. Indeed! Well, it couldn't have been at the current rate of wages.

Isn't it odd that all our great statesmen provided by capitalism are so touchy about the means whereby they secured office when every one knows how the money was raised and have come to take it as a matter of course!

Shakespeare very nicely put it when he said "You take my life when you take the means whereby I live." But if brought up to date it would read like this: "You own my life if you do own the means whereby I work."

The New York legislature adjourned in confusion to avoid the introduction of resolutions on the Moyer-Haywood case. Of course, there are no classes in society, only the capitalists have a wonderful habit of standing by each other, no matter how many miles of the continent divide them.

Says a Paris cablegram: The startling growth of Socialism in France is attracting the attention of students of political economy through Europe. Socialism is reaching a development and a strength here that it never has attained in Germany, Belgium or any other of its strongholds.

The Thaw case ought to make you do a little thinking, Mr. Poor Man. If you should get a brain storm and kill some man you had a jealous hatred of, you'd have short shrift of it, you may be sure. It would not take the courts long to decide that your brain storm was no excuse, that it was just pure anger, and you would land in prison or in the hangman's gruesome hands so quick you could hardly say Jack Robinson. In the Thaw case it's different. Thaw is rich, therefore entitled not only to more consideration, but to a whole lot of other things that money can buy. In fact, the smell of the millionaire's purchasing power has been over the long drawn out case from first to last. It was over it when several jurors had to be dismissed after they were chosen for fear the jury had been fixed by the long reach of Thaw's checkbook, and the agents at work for it. The money element was strong in the way in which certain papers played on the sentimental feelings of the people in order to arouse artificial interest in the case so as to sell papers—and it has been a very lucrative thing for the papers. And the smell of Thaw money and money-influence has been over some of the allies and

witnesses. And in practically the final act, it hovers over the lunacy commission that has declared him sane, the appointment of one member of which brought consternation to the prosecution, and aroused suspicion that could hardly be framed in words. The commission's report was not, therefore, much of a surprise. And, during the time the jury was waiting to learn whether the trial was to go on or not, certain sentimental preachers, who were ready to go into hysterics for pay, were writing signed articles to the yellow press at so much a column, telling the jurors they would be execrated of men if they did not acquit Thaw, and calling the prosecuting attorney all the infernal names they could lay their consecrated tongues to. This was an attempt to reach the jury in a way that the law could not touch. All this work would not be done for you, Mr. Poor Man, no matter how many brain storms you could plead to, if you engaged in the respectable pastime of shooting down men you did not like or were jealous of. Shooting is coming to be the exclusive privilege of the rich.

Every reader and sympathizer of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD should consider it part of his duty to help spread the glad tidings of relief, by placing in the hands of his friends the paper that is an expression of his thoughts. A part of your duty to the human family is to do your share and make life's burdens to those who work more humane. Show them how this can be accomplished. Show them a copy of the HERALD. Point out to them the arguments that the HERALD is using for their interest. Get them to subscribe for the paper. Fill them with enthusiasm in the cause for which you are working. Do this, but this, and you will have done your duty. A new subscriber to the HERALD will give us the opportunity to follow up your work with the arguments of some of the brightest men and women in the world, who are working in the interest and in behalf of the wage slave. Every day that you neglect this important duty makes it so much harder, so get one while it is easy.

The labor paper that is forced to sell puffs to anyone who wants to purchase, in order to keep its head above water, is really an object for pity. The Duluth Labor World has just issued a business boom edition, in which are found fulsome paid write-ups of several public service corporations under a heading reading as follows: "Holders of Municipal Franchises are Pronounced in their Efforts to be Fair with the Public." It is to be deplored that a Labor paper has to ride two horses in order to keep a-going.

"Any systematic provision in the constitution to render changes difficult is therefore superfluous—it is injurious.

"It is true that in the times which accompany, or immediately follow, a revolution, this tendency of the human mind may be temporarily reversed—partially, we say, for people are as tenacious of old customs and ways of thinking, in the crisis of a revolution as at any other time,—on all points, except those on which they had become strongly excited by a perception of evils or grievances; those, in fact, on which the revolution itself hinges.

"On such points, indeed, there may easily arise, at those periods, an ardor of ill-considered change. And it is at such times, if ever, that the check afforded by a second or 'upper house' might be beneficial.

"But these are the times when the resistance of such a body is practically null. The very arguments used by the supporters of the institution to make it endurable, assume that it cannot prolong its resistance in excited times.

"An 'upper house' which, during a revolutionary period, should resolutely oppose itself to the branch of the legislature more directly representing the excited state of popular feeling, would be infallibly swept away.

"It is the destiny of an 'upper house' to become inoperative in the very cases in which its effective operation would have the best chance of producing less harm than good."

And no doubt John Stuart Mill is right about the conservation of the great masses. We cannot change by a legislative act or acts the habits and the mode of thinking produced by generations. The greatest force in existence in the cosmic world, as in the history of nations, is the force of inertia. This force which holds the globe in its place also prevents unnecessary revolutions.

If any counter-force is necessary, it should rather be in favor of motion than of a standstill.

All that is necessary to give expression to this terrific counter-revolutionary power of inertia would be to give the masses the widest chance to speak their will. Give the people the full referendum, and God knows progress will be slow enough. The referendum is the most conservative political power in existence, as the example of Switzerland proves, where it has been in use for years. And yet the referendum is infinitely stronger than all senates in the world, because no democratic power is great enough to resist it.

Why is it then that our plutocracy and our capitalists are afraid of it?

Why?

The answer is simple enough.

Because they feel that the present system has outlived its usefulness and has no more root among the masses of the people.

But we say: abolish the senate. And for a good substitute and the best possible check upon any whimsical or hasty legislation, or even crookedness of the legislators, give us the referendum.

The best cure for democracy invariably is more democracy.

Again we say: Down with the senate! Up with the referendum!

Victor L. Berger.

Revolution, Not Reform!

The word revolution, which we Socialists are so often forced to use, has a terrible sound to most people's ears, even when we have explained to them that it does not necessarily mean a change accompanied by riot, and all kinds of violence, and cannot mean a change made mechanically, and in the face of general opposition by a mere group of people, who may have, for the moment, managed to seize on the executive power. Even when we explain that we use the word revolution in its etymological sense, and mean by it a change in the basis of society, people are scared at the idea of such a vast change, and beg that you will speak of reform and not revolution. As, however, we Socialists do not at all mean by our word revolution what these worthy people mean by their word reform, I can't help thinking that it would be a mistake to use it, whatever projects we might conceal under its harmless envelope. So we will stick to our word, which means a change in the basis of society; it may frighten people, but it will at least warn them that there is something to be frightened about, which will be no less dangerous for being ignored, and also, it may encourage some people, and will mean to them at least not a fear, but a hope. Only a revolution, that is, a change in the fundamental structure of society (peacefully brought about, let us hope), will save civilization. And I want to point out where, in my opinion, we fall short in our present attempts at decent life. I must ask the rich and well-to-do what sort of a position it is

that they are anxious to preserve at any cost? and if, after all, it will be such a terrible loss to them to give it up? and I must point out to the poor that they, with capacities for living a dignified and generous life, are in a position which they cannot endure without continued degradation.

Competition Is War.

Our present system of society is based on a state of perpetual war. I know you have often been told that the competition by its shorter name of war, if all production, is a good thing, and stimulates the progress of the race; but the people who tell you this should call competition by its shorter name of war, if they wish to be honest, and you would then be free to consider whether or not war stimulates progress, otherwise than as a mad bull chasing you over your own garden may do. War or competition, whichever you please to call it, means at the best pursuing your own advantage at the cost of someone else's loss, and in the progress of it you must not be sparing of destruction even of your own possessions, or you will certainly come by the worse in the struggle.

The War of Commerce.

You understand that perfectly as to the kind of war in which people go out to kill and be killed; that sort of war in which ships are commissioned, for instance, "to sink, burn and destroy." But it appears that you are not so conscious of this waste of goods when you are only carrying on that form of this sort of war called national rivalry, which in good truth is nowadays the cause of all gunpowder and bayonet wars which civilized nations wage. That is what commercial war comes to when it has to do with foreign nations. That is how we live now with regard to other nations, prepared to ruin them without war, if possible—but with it, if necessary; let alone meantime the disgraceful exploiting of savage tribes, on whom we force at once our shoddy wares, and our hypocrisy at the cannon's mouth.

Socialism Means Internationalism.

Well, surely, Socialism can offer you something in the place of all that. It can offer you peace and friendship in place of war. We might live utterly without national rivalries, acknowledging that no community in civilization should feel that it had interests opposed to any other, their economical conditions being at any rate similar; so

that any citizen of one community could fall to work and live without disturbance to his life when he was in a foreign country, and would fit into his place quite naturally. And so all civilized nations would form one great community, agreeing together as to the kind and amount of production and distribution needed; working at such and such production where it could be best produced; avoiding all waste by all means. Thinking of the amount of waste which they would avoid, how much such a revolution would add to the wealth of the world. What creature on earth would be harmed by such a revolution?

—William Morris.

Making a Socialist.

By Frank Rosamond.

The day was exceedingly hot. The road was parched and dusty. The corn was shriveling in the glaring sunshine.

A cloud cast a shadow on the distant hillside, and crept steadily toward us as a token of promise. The corn rustled as if whispering of the inevitable falling of refreshing raindrops. And so men also whisper among each other of the coming of a something which will make life worth living; which will lead them to higher and brighter thoughts of their fellowmen, and of life.

I lingered under the walnut trees to rest; the walnut trees where I played when a child; where I hulled their nuts and stained my fingers green; where I stopped to rest on my way to school.

Ten years had elapsed since I last saw the spot—not that I cared particularly for the spot—for the spot I really wished to see was the old farm and farmhouse. I wished to once more roam through the orchard. I wished to once more drink in the beauty of the garden. I wished to once more draw a cool drink from the well with the old-fashioned windlass.

I was thus meditating when a faint breeze bore to my ears the creaking of a cultivator. I looked around. A man and team were steadily approaching up one of the long corn-rows. The team was wet with sweat; and water could have been wrung from the man's clothing—what little he had on. He turned the team half round where what breath of air there was might cool their heads.

I spoke to the man when he looked in my direction.

His response was inarticulate, owing to his parching thirst.

He stepped to one of the trees and lifted a jug to his lips; it was water.

"Have a smile, stranger?" he asked kindly.

"Don't care if I do," I answered only too gladly.

I lifted the jug to my lips. The water was almost boiling.

And then I thought—thought that the pleasures of life are sometimes drank—the same becoming distasteful, unbearable in their increasing hotness.

"Rather tough working out here

in the heat," I said by way of remark.

"Gutter stand it," he answered. "That's what we were fur."

"Don't you own the farm you're on?" I asked.

"No," he replied, bitterly. "Who does?" I asked.

"Syndicate."

"Who owns the farm adjoining?" I asked.

"Syndicate."

"And the next?" I inquired eagerly; for it was my old home.

"Syndicate," he answered promptly.

"Anyone working it?" I asked.

"Rent."

"Does he live there?"

"No—lives next place—runs two places."

"Must make a barrel of money?"

"Does—for the syndicate."

"There was a brief silence.

"Well, got to keep up my lick—won't get my rent paid," he said as he took up the lines. "Hope you'll think over this syndicate business, stranger." And, with a meaning glance, he bid me good-day.

As I approached my old home—the home where my brothers and sisters were born, and since cast out upon the struggling sea of life; where my father and mother died—I was overtaken by undescrivable wretchedness.

The weather-beaten house stood conscience haunting in its conspicuous barrenness. Tall weeds grew close around as if trying to hide from mortal eye the memories of the old home—the happiness of the long ago.

I dare not enter. I was haunted by an awful misery.

The corn grew close by the house, only leaving room for the teams to turn. Several tall weeds that had grown by the house, were lying prostrate—their who had tried to drown or hide the memory.

The dear old well was covered with boards, whereon were piled

stones—a grave of the gift of the immortal.

The orchard was gone, save two old trees that had fallen into one another's arms, their limbs embracing one another in their sorrow.

A portion of the garden fence remained, whereon, and covering it, were matted vines of the morning-glory. I lifted up a portion of the vines. What remained of the fence was decayed and rotten. And then I thought and thought—thought that the old fence was as humanity—a thing lost amid splendor, covered, refused the light by beauty; a thing lost in the darkness caused by one of the flower-bearing vines of the world's ornaments. They are the vines of materialism.

Looking down over the cornfield I could see where the old stable formerly stood. 'Twas where the corn grew tallest. It seemed to flourish over the spot—the ruins of part of our old home. And so man flourishes over the ruin caused by sad misfortune born of the monster of man's creation.

Oh, how sad it all was. How sad were the thoughts of living in such a world and trying to make the best of it.

Standing there with the thoughts of a lost life, of all that has been and will continue to be, unless people arouse to social and political action, I pitied humanity. I cursed greed and the profit system.

I thought of an enslaved people. I thought of liberty—not the liberty our forefathers fought for, but industrial freedom. I thought of once more making a defense for rights, for a mighty and just cause, though not with life-taking explosives, but with more practical warfare—the ballot-box.

And then I went my way realizing my environment had made me a Socialist—or was it my friend of the plow?—and that, a Socialist, I could, help reconstruct environment.

The Problem of Justice under the Capitalist System.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Clarence Darrow, the noted Chicago lawyer, who is defending Moyer and Haywood, spoke here on "The Courts and the Poor." In the course of his lecture he said:

"People are taught that law is sacred. Yet law and justice in the courts are like any other commodities. You can get just what you want. In fact there are few commodities which come higher.

"Most of our law is given us by judges, not by legislatures and congress, as is popularly supposed. There is not a legislature that is not tied up and controlled.

"This is so notorious that all understand it. And yet people are taught that if you get a hundred and fifty men, with bribe money in their pockets, to pass laws, that, while the men who passed them are scoundrels, the laws are sacred things and every citizen must bow down and worship them."

The judges, who make the law, are notoriously capitalist hirelings. They may be, and usually are, honest, as that word is used. They don't take bribes. But they live in and breathe a capitalist air and they absorb capitalist ideas and ethics through every pore of their skins. They see everything through the colored glass of capitalism. Judges are groomed by the corporations, nominated by them and, by means of the club, the church, etc., are kept in the corporations hypnotic spell during office.

The poor man has no chance before such judges and in such courts. He can hire none but a poor lawyer who must, in accident cases, etc., contend with the well-equipped, well-paid corporation lawyer, and the prejudiced judge.

"The world isn't governed by honesty or by intelligence, but by prejudice. We take our politics from our grandfathers and our religion from our grandmothers, and the world goes merrily on. Take a poor man with a poor lawyer—a case argued with a giant on one side and a pigmy on the other, and a judge hearing the case whose associations have been with the rich. What show has the poor fellow got? Nobody is crooked, or dishonest; it's just the natural course."

EVERY SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION should have a copy of SOCIALIST POSTER No. 1, folded in his pocket, ready for use in making a convert or confounding an opponent. He should, moreover, keep on hand a small supply of copies in order to promptly meet the demands of inquirers.

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Poster No. 1, shows the comparative strength in Numbers and in wealth of three great classes in this country into which capitalism has divided the people. Other posters to follow. Prices the same in all cases.

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One bottle has cured thousands of cases, and will cure yours, if you will only give it a fair trial.

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How the Recent German Elections Were Conducted!

A review of the distribution of literature during the recent German campaign will serve as a measure of its intensity. No previous campaign has ever brought forth such an abundance of leaflets and campaign literature.

The Magdeburg Volksstimme, for example, has recently reported that 1,071,000 leaflets and pamphlets, and a total of 2,034,255 pieces of campaign literature, were issued from its press alone. Other printing establishments of the party have furnished literature in similar quantities.

For Teltow-Beeskow were distributed a campaign pamphlet in an edition of 70,000 copies and 8 similar leaflets in 1,180,000 copies, and for Nieder-Barnim two of these leaflets in 821,000 copies, besides, of course, a great number of special leaflets in different places. The same is true of the whole province of Brandenburg, for which, besides 736,000 leaflets especially adapted to the district, the agitation committee of the province of Brandenburg distributed 856,000 copies of one leaflet.

The party headquarters sent out 968,000 illustrated leaflets for the general election, and 2,199,000 for the secondary election. Besides

this, 800,000 leaflets for women were issued and distributed. The Vorwaerts press printed 4,867,500 ballots, 98,700 posters, 8,695,400 flyers, election notices and wagon signs, in all 18,528,600 pieces of campaign literature.

To this must be added the Social-Democratic Campaign Handbook, containing twelve sheets, in an edition of 6,000 copies. The Vorwaerts also furnished the various electoral districts with 1,866,600 envelopes for the various campaign workers.

A gigantic achievement!

The Vorwaerts press in Berlin, for the general election issued 120 leaflets in an edition of 7,467,000 copies, and for the secondary elections 19 leaflets in 2,615,000 copies. Of these there were used in the

First district of Berlin, 4 leaflets, in 127,500 copies.

Second district of Berlin, 5 leaflets, in 457,000 copies.

Third district of Berlin, 6 leaflets, in 280 copies.

Fourth District of Berlin, 4 leaflets, in 880,000 copies.

Fifth district of Berlin, 8 leaflets, in 356,000 copies.

Sixth district of Berlin, 8 leaflets, in 865,000 copies.

The Curse of Inheritance.

The children of the rich run always thriftless, lazy, debauched. For this reason I have made it a point not to accumulate a financial inheritance in my life, because I think that to leave riches to the own children means to give them the most dangerous present imaginable. If the children are sons they will, with rare exceptions, as soon as they get rich, show no willingness to work in order to earn and deserve a living. If they are girls, and are rich, they will be married for their patrimony, and not from sincere feelings.—Prof. Enrico Ferri.

"Prosperity."

At last we know who got that prosperity which everybody has been shouting about this last year. Some have said it was all a lie, and there was no prosperity at all. But I have here a report of the business of the steel trust. Gross receipts were \$96,758,928—almost seven hundred millions of dollars, an increase of \$111,425,190 over last year. After paying all the cost of all the workers and the extortionate charges of railroads and enormous salaries of favorites and immense profits to the favored stockholders who sell supplies and ore and fuel, and in other ways graft on the trust, there was left a profit of \$188,832,835 for the year.

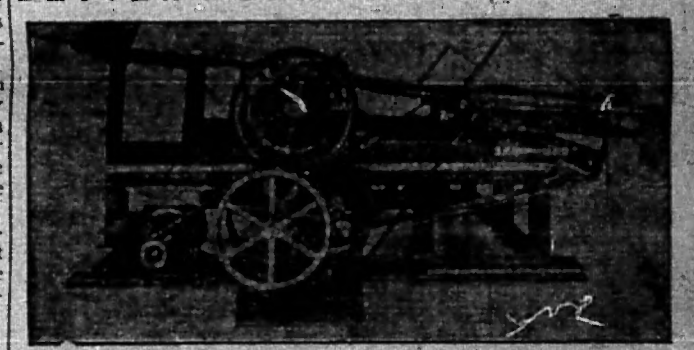
Interest charges, which mostly went to the same bunch of insiders who were grafting on the rest, and other charges of a like nature brought the

net profits down to \$155,624,237, which also went to the same bunch of grafters, for the most part. Less than half was distributed among the stockholders as dividends, if we are to judge by the fact that there remains an undivided surplus of \$97,220,717. Even this little tail end item means a five dollar William for every family in this great nation, and enough more to give an extra ten dollars to every employe of the steel trust. This surplus, which was left in the treasury after every stockholder had received what was considered by the stockholders in convention to be a fair profit, was enough to double the wages of every employe of the steel trust.—Labor Advocate.

From the biennial school census of Greater New York just issued by the Board of Education, it is learned that out of 950,000 children of school age in the city over 87,000 or nearly ten per cent, are working and that nearly 10,000 of these are working illegally. As usual, non-enforcement of laws is responsible for the fate of these 10,000, and the enforcement of the laws is in the hands of those who do not need to worry about their own children.

Don't ask for rights. Take them. An' don't let any one give them to ye. A right that is handed to ye 't nawthin has somethin' the matter with it. It's more than likely it's only a wrong turned inside out.—Mr. Dooley.

BETTER WORK FOR SOCIALISM!



"THE MIELE" 33x46 PAT'D HIGH-SPEED JOB AND BOOK PRESS

With the Miele Improved Bed Motion; Two-Revolution; Four-Roller—Occupying a floor space of 8 feet 8 inches by 13 feet 4 inches over all, and weighing about nine tons. Will print a sheet 33 inches by 46 inches. Until we get this machine, we are limited to printing a sheet of only 12 by 16 inches.

The Social-Democratic Publishing Company, which publishes the Social-Democratic Herald, one of the pioneer publications in the Socialist movement which is devoted wholly to the interest of the workers, is being and must continue to be supported by the working class. The rapid development of its job printing department, called the Co-operative Printery, makes the addition of a cylinder press and power paper cutter absolutely imperative. The press shown in the picture above is the one that has been selected. In answer to some comrades we wish to make the statement that this press will not and cannot take the place of the newspaper press we bought about a year ago. That is a press that feeds from rolls of paper and prints, counts, folds and delivers newspapers only.

The installation of this machine will mean an outlay of \$3,000, or a little over. Of course, most of this will have to be raised by a loan, but it is the desire of the management to make this as small as possible. Therefore, the readers are requested to help financially, either by taking shares of stock or making donations. What ever you do, please do at once.

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FREDERIC HEATHE, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up principally of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. This class owns the land, the factories, the mines, the railroads, the ships, the money, and the government. It is the purpose of this paper to expose the system of exploitation and to show the way to a better life for all.

Program of International Social-Democracy:
1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. The democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the aged and honorable rest in old age.
5. The nationalization of public industries to safeguard the workers against lock-out and unemployment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for both men and women. Emancipation of women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

By the way, it wasn't municipal ownership that produced those bribes, totaling nearly a million dollars, that were alleged to have been paid to crooked officials for franchises in San Francisco. So long as there are valuable grants to be had by private, profit-hunting companies there will be efforts at bribery. The main peril of the public servant of the present day lies in the fact that he is surrounded by an atmosphere of graft made possible by the bad habit of allowing private capitalists to do the things for the people that the people ought to do for themselves.

Here's a cute little item from Washington. Atty. Gen. Bonaparte, who is a Catholic, refused to attend a cabinet meeting on Good Friday, and on learning that he would not attend, Secy. Loeb said he would ask Roosevelt to call the meeting off. If there is one thing that the capitalist era has done without apology, it has been the abolishing of the innumerable holy-days which were given the people when the church ruled the state in feudal times. And there was just as much method, doubtless, in giving them these rest days then as there has been in abolishing them under modern society. They have been abolished for the better control of the working class. Holidays interfere with the profit system, and besides, they give the workers too much of a taste of freedom. But you will notice if you look at the matter closely, that the abolition of holidays is always unevenly applied. Bonaparte, as a devout Catholic, doesn't propose to work himself on Good Friday, but he takes no thought of the fact that the working class has to. The political rulers of the country can give up their cabinet meeting, but the working mud-sills may bend to their tasks for them—for that's different.

Says Geo. H. Strobbe, in the *Christian Socialist*: "Professor S. N. Harper, son of the late President Harper, of the University of Chicago, in a lecture on the 'Story of Russian Liberalism,' declared that it is very difficult to condemn assassination in Russia. 'There is no doubt,' he said, 'that there was a great sigh of relief all over Russia at the news of Plehve's death, even from those for whom he was supposed to be working. Plehve represented autocracy gone mad.' Professor Harper spent several years in Russia."

The April number of the *Vanguard* contains a highly interesting article by a new contributor, "Eastern Socialists," who successfully bides a well-known personality under this nom de plume. His article is entitled "The Failure of Big Men." Comrade Walter Thomas Mills tells us what he thinks of "Wisconsin Socialists," and Victor L. Berger writes about "Disagreeable Work" and the "Thaw Trial." Besides interesting articles from the pen of Jack London, Rose Pastor Stokes and others, the frontispiece illustrating the growth of the Socialist movement in Germany is alone well worth the price of the *Vanguard*. 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee. Fifty cents a year.

"Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar! This office.

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Ready for Trial at Boise--Continued from First Page

prepared to bear whatever inconvenience might be involved in the fight. My own mind was set at rest by his fearless declaration.
Haywood said, "They are making a great ado about the kidnapping of the Marvin boy from New Jersey. The papers throughout the country have proclaimed the heinousness of the crime. The president has made a special pronouncement on the subject, and stated that the crime of kidnapping must be visited with the severest punishment. The governor of the state has offered every aid to ferret out the criminals. Now, what I would like to know is, which is the worst, to kidnap children from their parents, or parents from their children? The children are left in a worse position without parents to care for than parents are, robbed of their loved ones."
As this was one of the inexplicable anomalies of our beautiful Christian, capitalist civilization, there was nothing to be said on it.
He seemed particularly pleased that my paper was making such a strenuous stand for constructive organization in the Socialist movement.

When I told him of the policy the Noyes had taken as an organ of the Socialist party, not to participate in any of the dissensions among the unions, but to stand for organization on political and economic lines wherever it was helpful, and continually point the workers to their class interests, and that in union alone there is strength, he said we were indeniably right. Labor, in its economic interests was in a formative state in America at present—an experimental state, as it were, and no one could tell exactly the direction its evolution would take. But the Socialist movement knew its goal, and that goal at least must not be confused by counter issues.

The Baby's Curl.
At this point he took a suit case from under the table, and handed me from it a large photo of his wife and two daughters. It was the one which has been widely circulated through the papers, of the invalid wife propped up in a chair, with a young daughter on either side. Pointing to the younger, Henrietta, he said, "That's the nicest baby in the country."

He then laid across my hand a soft clinging auburn curl, tied with a dainty fleck of ribbon, started to speak, but choked and turned away. It was the first hint I ever saw him show of the terrible suppressed undercurrent that must be there.

As I looked at the soft, bright tendrils, helpless tragedy of that baby life, and of all babies lives that find their awakening within the working class, passed quickly through my mind. Was this one to be darkened forever by the memory of a dangling rope and broken neck of her father?

Her artless question: "Are they going to gang my father?" is now world-famous.

I rose to go promising to send some books and papers. As I passed out of the doors I glanced behind, and the real horror of the situation seemed more overwhelming when I saw Haywood looking out at me behind those checkered bars. It is an outrage that men in pursuance of their legitimate and avowed duty, arrested merely on a conspiracy charge, should be locked up like felons in this way for over a year. It is an insult to humanity and the working class, and particularly atrocious when merely a class interest is at stake.

Nobody hates a jail like a Socialist, as only a socialist knows that they are monuments to the greed and power of property interests. They are

relics of brutality and barbarism with no necessity or excuse for existence. Our men are locked up here because they interfere with the property rights of the mine owners, while these mine owners live by interfering with the property rights of the workers.
Moyer's Constitutional.
I stepped out on the broad walk, and in an adjacent enclosure, with an ordinary lawn, Moyer was taking his morning walk. He was in the fresh air. The sun was sharp, and he was walking briskly, with his overcoat on. No guard was in sight except a guard sitting at each end of the path. I was glad to see that he was accorded such human treatment. On asking permission to walk with him a few moments, which was cheerfully granted, we paced up and down the enclosure several times. It seemed to me that he looked better and more vigorous than I had seen him for a long while. On leaving he asked me to tell Mrs. Moyer to keep quiet in the hospital for a week or more till she was perfectly well.

Mrs. Moyer Improving.
Having intended to call and ask as to Mrs. Moyer's condition, I walked over to St. Luke's hospital. The doctor told me I might go up and see the patient, and I availed myself of the opportunity. Mrs. Moyer is doing nicely, nothing serious the matter whatever; all she needs is rest and

care. She said she was so glad the papers stated that she was ill from an operation, and not broken down from worry and anxiety. She said the nurse would tell her not to worry. When, as a matter of fact, she was not worrying at all. Of course, she said, there was a certain uneasiness inseparable from the long suspense. But she went on to speak hopefully of how the trial would soon be over, and the boys would be free. "They haven't a thing against them," she said. "Their innocence will be proved without any trouble. We have nothing to worry about."

Without wishing to cause her anxiety, I very lightly touched upon those innocent champions of the working man's cause, who were so foully murdered by legal form in 1887, when Carson came back from safety and gave himself up, feeling confident in the security of his innocence, but how innocence availed nothing when the disturbers of capitalist security were to be sacrificed.

"Oh, but," she said, "the world is thirty years further along now. Labor is better organized, and cannot be oppressed so openly. We have nothing to fear."

How devoutly I wished that her confidence might be justified. To those of us, however, who know the dark and bloody history of power's crime and cruelty, there is nothing too monstrous to be unlooked for.

A Socialist Victory at Madison.

Continued from First Page.
dealing with the liquor problem was defeated in the assembly by a vote of 33 to 55. The debate lasted all day. Holding that there was question as to the Gothenberg system being suited to American soil and showing that there was no way to prevent its misuse under American monopolistic activities, the So-

Whereas, These conditions, taken together, constitute, according to all scientific students of the subject, the most constant and powerful influence in creating and extending the evils of intemperance; and

Whereas, It has been proven that where these conditions have been bettered by the increase of wages, shorter hours of labor, and improvement of conditions of labor, intemperance and the evil of the saloon have been lessened in that proportion; and

Whereas, Under the present economic conditions it is admitted and emphasized by every scientific and legislative investigation made that the saloon serves a very important and vital social function in our present society, especially in the cities, by offering to the working class a center of sociability, of warmth and cheer, of music and games, where they may read the papers and join in discussions, where they may even secure free food and some of the conveniences denied them in their homes, all at a price within their reach;

Whereas, This social function constitutes an absolute necessity and a positive right of the common people, which cannot, and ought not, to be destroyed until either the municipality or the state shall find some way of separating this function from the private control of the saloon and establishing other centers of social life and amusement for the people that will be in every way equal to, and, if possible, superior in value and attractiveness; and

Whereas, It is conceded that the adulteration of liquors and the use of strongly alcoholic drinks constitutes the most serious evil of the liquor traffic; and

Whereas, Several methods of dealing with the liquor traffic are being tried in different directions, all of which fail in one or another respect to go to the root of the matter—for example, the public ownership and control of the wholesale and manufacturing part of the business by the government in Switzerland fails to properly regulate the retailing of liquor, thus leaving the evil effects of private monopoly at that point; or again, the state dispensary system in South Carolina which is urged by some provided that the 34 officials of the system in that state should all be appointed, thus creating a most dangerous political machine in connection with one of the most dangerous monopolies; or again the Gothenberg system of Norway and Sweden provides for the assumption of the retail or distributing business of the saloon by private companies, which in itself is objectionable and besides, leaves the wholesale and manufacturing part of the business in the hands of a great monopoly, whose evil influence is constantly operating against the good purposes of the system; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that a special committee, consisting of two senators, appointed by the president of the senate and three assemblymen, appointed by the speaker of the house, shall

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

Labor and the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, sent in by a Milwaukee correspondent, that is wholly false. The story that the former supported a candidate for district judge, named Knoell, in the recent Milwaukee election and that the latter supported another candidate, named Neelen, simply lacks foundation in fact, and its falsity must have been known to the correspondent when he sent it in for publication. The secretary of the state federation, Assemblyman Brockhausen, has sent a denial to DeLeon, but experience in the past assures us that it will not be printed, hence this item.

Dates for National Organizers.
JOHN W. BROWN: Connecticut, under the direction of the state committee.
E. E. CARR: April 14, Cleveland, O.; 15, Harbor.
ISAAC COWEN: New Jersey, under the direction of the state committee.

J. L. FITTS: West Virginia, under the direction of the state committee.
GEO. H. GOEBEL: Oregon, under the direction of the state committee.

LENA MORROW LEWIS: Pennsylvania, under the direction of the state committee.
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ACROSS THE POND

England is in a ferment of Social-Democratic agitation, writes Robert Hunter, in the *International Review*.

One of the new Social-Democratic aldermen at Leeds, England, is secretary of the gas workers' union. He is a veteran member of the Independent Labor party (Socialist).
The great strike of dressmakers and ladies' tailors, which has taken place in Vienna, is one of the greatest strikes of women on record; 12,000 employees struck work, and 9,000 of these are women and girls. The cause of the strike is the eternal one—low wages.

In the elections for county council and elective auditors recently held in England at Keighley, Hemsworth, Middleton, Chesterfield, Bradford and Leeds, the Socialist and Labor candidates were successful in all cases but one heading the polls over all parties.

The Popular (England) Guardians' elections have resulted in a great Socialist and Labor triumph. The following have been elected: Mr. Scarr (Labor), 430; Mrs. Cordery (Labor), 540; Phillips (S. D. F.), 451—gain; Thurston (Labor), 432—gain; C. E. Sumner (Labor), 470; Lansbury (Labor), 553; Payne (Labor), 404. Seven were elected with a net gain of two seats to the Labor and Socialist party. There were seven candidates returned out of nine.

Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

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be selected for the purpose of investigating all the different forms of public ownership, control and regulation now in use in any part of the world, and report to the next legislature some method of public ownership and regulation that will be best adapted to the social conditions and needs of the people of our state.

Capitalistic Influences at Madison.
Madison, April 8.—The influence of the money power, of the special interests, the merchants and manufacturers' organizations, is strikingly illustrated every day in the legislature. As the Social-Democratic representatives bring forward their measures there the members of the state legislature on all hands are forced to admit that they are "good" and "right." These men know that we have justice on our side. They know that our demands are justified. They admit it. They are convinced, and their consciences tell them that they should support us.

But they do not. They dare not. They cannot. When it comes to the issue, when the votes are taken, the money at home, the special interest behind them, the plutocracy of which they are the products speak louder than their consciences, and they vote against us.
But here and there men are getting ready to break the chains of their intellectual servitude and at any cost to stand for the truth and right. We believe that a light is about to break, that a better day is about to dawn. We propose to hasten it all we can.

British Columbia.
Victoria, B. C.: Undoubtedly the parliamentary sensation of the past week was the unopposed passing of Comrade Hawthornthwaite's Bill to establish an eight-hour day in all smelters in the province. Two years ago when he first introduced the bill, the leader of the government, the leader of the opposition, and most of their followers, opposed it, predicting that blue ruin would follow if it became law, and only about 12 voted for it. The Socialists, however, stuck to their guns and agitated for the measure. Last year Comrade Davidson of Sloan introduced it, and it was only defeated by two votes.

Nebraska.
Local Omaha has submitted the following changes, among other, in the state constitution to the state secretary, asking for the referendum of all the locals in the state.

1. Shall the words "Local Quorum" in the state constitution which refer to the committee chosen by the state committee, and to them only be stricken out and the words "State Executive Committee" inserted instead? Reason for the change. The words "Local Quorum" are meaningless. They do not tell what is meant. The words "State Executive Committee" do tell what is meant. This change makes our state committee and state executive committee to be understood as are now the terms national committee and national executive committee.

2. Shall the State Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 5, which now reads: "The State Committee shall elect a local quorum, of five members from the party membership of the Local, selected as the seat of the party headquarters, to act on behalf of the state committee on all matters of immediate importance" be revised to read: "The State Committee shall elect a State Executive Committee of five members to act on behalf of the State Committee on all matters of immediate importance?"

[The state executive board met April 7, with all resident members present except E. Seidel and J. Rummel. The board elected H. M. Parks of Superior and Henry J. Dunham of Wyocena as non-resident members, in place of Ira Cross and J. M. A. Spence, both of whom have removed from the state of Wisconsin. It is expected that Comrade Parks will represent the northern part of the state, and that Comrade Dunham will represent the central part of Wisconsin, as well as the movement amongst the agricultural population. Charters were granted to Prairie du Chien and Burlington. The board voted to employ Comrade Galbraith as a solicitor to collect contributions for the organization, to be paid \$3 a day and expenses. The reports of state secretary, state treasurer and state organizers were referred to the auditing committee.

E. H. Thomas, State Sec.

WISCONSIN OFFICIAL

STATE OFFICERS.
E. H. Thomas, Sec'y, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.
Chas. B. Whitall, Treasurer.
ORGANIZERS:—Carl D. Thompson, Winfield R. Gaylord, J. E. Harris.
STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD.
RESIDENT MEMBERS:—Fred Brockhausen, Emil Seidel, E. T. Meena, Joseph Rummel, Arthur Gardner, Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson.
NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS:—H. J. Ammann, Kiel; Henry J. Dunham, Wyocena; Wm. Galbraith, Kenosha; H. M. Parks, Superior.
NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.
Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson, Frederic Heath.

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- 1 copy New Zealand's Reply to Pessimism05
- 1 copy The Promise of Peace, song with words and music50
- 1 copy The Torch of Liberty, song with words and music50
- 1 copy Songs of Socialism25
- 1 copy Honest Answers to Honest Questions .. .05
- 2 copies Socialism in the City10
- 2 copies Labor Unions and Political Parties10
- 2 copies Eight Letters to an American Farmer .. .10
- 20 copies Rapid Growth of Socialism05
- 20 copies The Right of Economic Might05
- 15 copies What Republicans and Democrats Have Done for the Workingman05
- The great Socialist card game "Strife"35

Total \$2.30
Send in at once and get the whole bunch for

\$1.00
Social-Democratic Pub. Co.
344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

A State of Things at the Waupaca Veterans' Home!

Waupaca, April 8.—The long desired investigation of the Waupaca Veterans' Home—that is, a bona fide investigation—seems to be now in sight. And if a genuine investigation under legislative authority, and by disinterested men is undertaken, there promises to be some pretty unsavory revelations. The most serious charge against the management of the home is that of illegally drawing money from the government through the state, on a padded inmate list. Besides this the home has been requiring inmates to pay in part of their pension money to the home, a thing not done in any other home in the United States, and believed to be entirely contrary to law. There is also a charge that the chaplain, who is postmaster, was guilty of irregularities. A charge was made that he tampered with letters, and even more serious charges than this, and he sued his accusers, but when the case was ready for trial had the suit dismissed. The inmates showed their mistrust of him, it is said, by refusing to attend his services, so that he preaches to congregations of as low as four and five people. There has also been repeated complaint against the alleged cruelties of a matron, said to have formerly kept a questionable resort in Milwaukee.

Some time ago the board of control held an "investigation." It was held in the commandant's parlor. None of the inmates would testify

for fear of the after consequences once the board's back was turned. Finally, last December, another investigation was held, at which it was given out that inmates might testify, and that they would be protected afterwards. One witness, who had refused to testify before, but who thought this meant what it said was Salom D. Nourse, the home butcher. He testified that the meat supplied the home was often rotten, that it was bought of the brother-in-law of Joe Woodnorth, the commandant of the home, and that, among other things, from 200 to 250 pounds of sausage was bought of him a week, and that generally it wasn't fit to eat, yet he did not dare to complain, for the quartermaster had told him when he spoke of it, "He's Joe's brother-in-law and we must help him out." Under the guarantee of the board that he might freely testify, Nourse told of these facts. What happened? The next morning Nourse was given his walking papers by the enraged Woodnorth. Complaint was made to the board of control, and the reply was that there must have been some other reason for the discharge, and the board made no reference to the Nourse discharge in making its report! It is said that the board stands in with the management and shields it. The commandant was formerly a member of the board, and when the investigations were held they were held in his apartments, and the members were royally feasted at the Woodnorth table

and their feelings in other ways worked upon. The present effort to get an actual investigation is making progress. The assembly committee on military affairs at Madison, after hearing both sides, reported to the legislature in favor of an appropriation. The matter then went to the committee on claims, and the interests tried to block the proposed investigation there, but were unsuccessful. The assembly then passed the bill. It is now before a senate committee, where a strong effort will be made to strangle it.

A. C. Smith, a former inmate, who was discharged last September from the home after testifying before the board, was in the city Saturday. "The inmates only ask for justice," he said. "They want an investigation, not out of spite to the management or the G. A. R., but because they know they are being robbed and misused. When a man or woman enters the home, he or she are forced to sign an agreement by which they turn over all their pension money above \$8 in the case of single people and \$12 in the case of married people. They do not do this voluntarily, but it is either sign or you don't get in. The home gets a certain percentage from the government for each inmate, the money being paid over by the state, and amounting to \$3 a week. We showed that people were being kept on the payroll who were no longer in the home, and that this was done

for dishonest and graft reasons. This had been denied, and it was held that the bookkeeper of the home was one of the ablest of his kind, but when I had myself arrested to try to bring the matter before the courts, they said it was merely a clerical error. And as a result they had to return \$388 of illegally drawn money to the state. It was also charged that the chaplain, W. R. Brown, who is also postmaster, had been guilty of irregularities, that letters had been rifled that he was responsible for, but that he was shielded by the board. He had me arrested, and I was bound over from the justice court, and when I was ready with fifty witnesses for the trial, the postmaster-chaplain had the case dismissed. We have affidavits to show that letters to inmates are opened and valuables stolen. The conditions at the home have become so unbearable that large numbers of inmates are leaving. Sixty beds are now empty and one hundred will go out this month. Normally the home contains 680 inmates. We want an impartial investigation by people who are not mixed up with the management. But it was hard to get the thing started in the legislature until I applied to the Social-Democrats, and Assemblyman Thompson took it up. Before that I went to the Grand Army members, but they were all afraid to take it up, and said the home must be all right. Finally I had to go to the Socialists."

Social-Democratic Party News.

WISCONSIN.

If the Germans, Yankes, the Poles and the Danes do not hurry up, the Finns will head the honor roll for March in the number of new members received. Monthly membership reports are coming in a little better. But some of the secretaries seem to think that it doesn't matter. They will wake up after a while, when they see everybody else's name on the honor roll, and when their members ask them why the new applications were not reported.

We cannot help wondering why

some locals of 25 members do not report even one new member a month.

Superior shows 347 total votes for aldermanic candidates, and 425 for candidates for supervisors, which is a respectable gain since last fall's election. The Superior comrades issued a very good campaign leaflet, entitled "Why You Should Vote for the Social-Democratic Candidates." They are following the right method.

Green Bay Social-Democrats had the most of their campaign in the eighth ward, as our organization is strongest in that part of the city. The opposition united on one candidate and the vote stood 157 for Sehefe, S.-D., 235 for Martin, Ind. For Supervisor, Oliver, S.-D., 125, Kriehel, Ind., 212.

Green Bay holds a meeting next Saturday night at the home of Secretary Joseph, 324 Lawe street, for the purpose of organizing an east side branch. Prospects are bright for a strengthening of the organization along these lines.

The following letter from *Prairie du Chien* is signed by another Julius, and sounds as though it might have come out of ancient history: "We did it. John Pintz and Geo. Willard are elected alderman and supervisor, respectively. About 75 votes in the city." Hooray for Julius and his cohorts!

Put Sturgeon Bay on the red map. They have well earned the honor, as the following report shows: First ward, Comrade Wagner, alderman, 54 votes, Republican vote of 117. Comrade Fuller, supervisor, 32; Republican candidate, 122. Second ward, Comrade Allen, alderman, received 32 votes, Republican received 76. A brave beginning was made in the aristocratic Fourth ward, where Comrade Hegman received three votes against 120 Republican candidates, who polled a total of 117. That makes a total of 89 votes—and Sturgeon Bay cast only 27 last fall. That ought to have some visible effect on the management of the electric light plant in Sturgeon Bay, as well as on the method of paying for the city hall.

There surely is something doing in Eau Claire county. Comrade Bauer: "Had another rousing meet-

ing at the country school house, where the A. S. of E. meets. The school house was packed to full capacity. That shows that the farmers are getting interested in our philosophy." Comrade Bauer says he has been invited to visit two other locals in the near future, and that he will accept the invitations.

We are hearing considerable about the new farmers' union from different points of the state. We believe if the farmers do not get lost in their effort merely to raise the prices on tobacco and potatoes, but give sufficient attention to educating their membership along broad economic lines, that this may be a permanent and successful movement.

Manitowoc: There is a great deal of excitement at Manitowoc. Everybody in town knows that almost unlimited funds were practiced in the recent election, by which the corporation elements succeeded in defeating Comrade Stolz by 43 votes. Sailors, paupers, minors and other illegal votes were rounded up by the wholesale. The Social-Democrats almost trebled their vote over that of last fall on a straight ticket, while the old parties raked and scraped until they cast about 400 votes more than were on the last registration lists. It is quite possible that an intelligent and persistent fight would result in having the election declared void. It is alleged that if the proper prosecution should be undertaken by the district attorney it would result in some of the leading citizens wearing stripes elsewhere than on their neckties.

Appleton reports a new organization with seven names on the application.

The Finnish local of Superior stirred up quite a dust in the recent election, or if it didn't we would like to know where those 11 new members came from.

Humboldt had one member at large. He got lonesome and surrounded three other fellows, collected their dues, and asked for a charter, thinking that only four were required. We did not like to hurt his feelings by refusing the charter, and so suggested that the four get together and surround one more. Two days later the organization department nearly fell off its chair on receipt of three more applications from Humboldt, and with positive, emphatic and irresistible demand for a charter. And they had paid the dues, too. We gave up an have asked the state secretary to comply with their request. This is a "humbug."

The state executive board approved the granting of charters to Prairie du Chien and Burlington at its last session. We will try to keep the taste in their mouth right along now.

Have you gotten one new member during the last six months? Has your secretary plenty of application blanks? Do you go loaded? You can't get game without a gun! Neither can you play a game without a team. And of what use is a team if it doesn't practice?

Milwaukee Campaign Fund.

Previously reported	\$2,507.00
Frank Ender	1.00
F. Valbrun	1.00
F. Strauch	1.00
Thos. Gaynor	1.50
Card tournament proceeds	8.80
Ninth ward C. T. proceeds	1.00
Total	\$2,510.30

FOR GOOD OPTICAL WORK SEE DR. L. GREENBERG THE OPTICIAN 408 12th St., between Cherry and Calumet Sts.

C. D. WAUGH Export Optician 530 GRAND AVE. When you can't see well, see WAUGH

MILWAUKEE.

Mr. Reader, if you want a good time tonight, then don't fail to attend the following celebrations: Sixth District, S. D. P., grand ball, West Side Turn hall. Seventeenth ward branch, grand ball, Hoeft's hall, 901 Kinnickinnic avenue.

Doppel-Quartett Freie Saenger, concert and ball, Barden Maennerchor, corner Ninth and Winnebago streets.

South Side Women's branch, sociable, Socialist Home, 382 Washington street.

The Social-Democratic Bowling league has arranged for a prize schafskopf tournament, to be held at Schmidt's hall, corner Twenty-first avenue and Rogers street, Sunday afternoon, April 21.

The Vorwaerts Singing society has arranged for a prize schafskopf tournament the same day at Petersen's hall, 2714 North avenue.

The West Side Women's Club has arranged for a card party and sociable at Hanke's hall, corner of Ninth and Harmon streets, Sunday afternoon and evening, April 28.

The Silver Springs branch will picnic at Siever's grove, Sunday, June 23. The grove is located at North Milwaukee.

Don't lose sight of the May ball arranged by the Waupaca branch at Hentschler's hall, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Grand avenue, Saturday evening, May 11.

Also the May ball of the East Side Women's branch, at Hanke's hall, corner of Ninth and Harmon streets, Saturday, May 18.

The Eleventh ward branch will picnic at Heim's grove, Thirtieth and Lincoln avenues, Sunday, July 14, 1907.

While the Sixth district, S. D. P. will picnic at Jones grove, Port Washington road, the same day.

How about that donation to the organization fund, comrades? Let us hear from you.

All news for this column must reach E. T. Melms, 344 Sixth street, by Wednesday morning of each week.

Branches, attention! You are hereby kindly requested to be to it as soon as possible to return the tickets for the card tournament held at Pabst park, March 31. Also the tickets for the Aurora Singing society entertainment and ball. Send same to E. T. Melms, 344 Sixth st.

14th Ward Social-Democratic, Attention!

All Social-Democrats of the Fourteenth ward are hereby cordially invited to attend the general organization meeting next Thursday evening, April 18, 1907, at 762 Forest Home avenue.

At this meeting every man who is in sympathy with the principles of Social-Democracy will be given an opportunity to join the ranks of the Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin. The secretary of the Fourteenth ward branch will be on hand to accept applications. See to it that your name is placed on the membership roll. Also try to get those interested who do not receive this notice.

E. T. Melms will speak on organization work of the Social-Democratic party.

State Campaign Fund.

Previously acknowledged	\$271.01
J. K. S. Saukville	.25
Abe Heier, Monroe	2.00
G. E. Ellis, Monroe	2.00
Wm. Prick, Monticello	2.00
L. F. Millard, Whiteseter	1.00
Chas. Cimola, Algoma	1.00
J. S. Bates, LaCrosse	1.00
Branch 1 of Spring	2.00
Total	\$282.26

Aurora Entertainment for tickets.

S. S. Women's branch	\$1.00
17th Ward branch	.10
Town of Lake branch	.50
Fourth Ward branch	.50

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Women's Panama Skirts, and Volles.

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Union Directory—Continued

—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at Jack's hall, cor. 6th and Greenfield ave. Hing Herman, Rec. Sec'y, 506 W. 1st.

Horseshoers' Union No. 11—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. M. T. Lyons, Sec'y, 861 Warren ave.

Iron Molders' Union No. 121—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Bruemer's hall Eleventh and Washington. F. Brentmann, Sec'y, 472 15th av.

Iron Molders' Union No. 125—Meets every Thursday at Harmonie hall, 1st ave. and Mineral st. Fred W. Grundmann, Sec'y, 403 Lapham st.

Iron Molders' Union No. 166—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Chestnut and 7th sts. Fred Braatz, Sec'y, 834 20th st.

Journymen-Tailors' Union No. 86—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 318 State st. Wm. Bauman, Sec'y, 1316 Booth st.

Lake Pilots' No. 2, W. L. Fulston, Sec'y, 134 4th st.

Lake Seamen's Union—Meets every Monday at 133 Clinton st. Martin Farrell, Sec'y, 133 Clinton st.

Lithographers' Union No. 7. E. H. Green, Sec'y, 374 12th street.

Lumber Handlers' Union No. 18—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, 6th and Greenfield ave. Herman Seefeld, Sec'y, 557 3rd st.

Licensed Tugmen No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Ferry and South Water sts. W. Gnewuch, Sec'y, 748 Van Buren.

Machinists' Union No. 69—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 226 Grand av. Oscar Palm, Sec'y, 1207 Louis ave.

Machinists' Union No. 234—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 224-226 Grand ave. E. A. Reynolds, Sec'y, 610 Grand ave.

Machinists' Union No. 248 (Night men)—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 2 P. M. at 306 National ave. Chas. Meyer, Sec'y, 251 First ave.

Machinists' Union No. 300—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Ball's hall, 3rd and National ave. P. A. Stein, Sec'y, 941 Mound st.

Machinists' Union No. 301—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Wine and 42nd sts. J. H. Schulz, Sec'y, 1120 Richards st.

Machinists' Union No. 412. S. Milwaukee—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday. O. O. Brown, Sec'y, Box No. 432.

Marble Workers' Union No. 6. H. J. Du Fean, Sec'y, 2708 St. Paul ave. Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday, 1326 Fond du Lac ave.

Marble Workers' Union No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1326 Fond du Lac ave. H. A. Pienois, Sec'y, 1133 Burlington.

Marble Workers' Union No. 9—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at S. E. corner Walnut and Twelfth streets. Henry J. Du Frau, Sec'y, 2708 St. Paul ave.

Marine Cooks and Stewards' Ass'n No. 52—John Egan, Sec'y, 317 Florida.

Metal Polishers' Union No. 10—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 118 State st. Geo. J. Berner, Sec'y, 836 7th st.

Musicians' Union No. 8—Meets 1st Tuesday at 208 4th st. H. Jacobus, 208 4th st.

Newspaper Writers' Union No. 9. E. H. Thomas, Sec'y, 344 Sixth st.

Plumbers' Union No. 75—Meets every Monday at 3rd and Walnut sts. Chas. Canterbury, Sec'y, 263 8th st.

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 7—Meets 2nd Tuesday at 413 East Water st. Robt. W. Voehl, Sec'y, 889 25th st.

Photo Engravers' Union No. 19—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 298 4th st. H. Schwarz, 608 27th st.

Plumber Laborers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at Painters' headquarters, s. w. cor. 3rd and Prairie sts. A. R. Merner, Sec'y, 1346 Fond du Lac av.

Sign Painters' Union No. 922—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, cor. Chestnut and 3rd sts. F. Tessenordt, Sec'y, 3206 North av.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 24—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, cor. Prairie and 3rd sts. Henry Rumpel, 318 State st.

Shipwrights, Joiners and Carpenters' Union No. 30—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Greenfield and 6th aves. Henry Wetzel, Sec'y, 208 Williams st.

Stationary Firemen's No. 125—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 526 Chestnut st.

Steamfitters' Local No. 18—Meets every Tuesday at 325 Chestnut st. Harry Bailey, 455 Washington st.

Steam Engineers' No. 31. Frank W. Neumer, Sec'y, 535 33rd st.

Steam Engineers No. 130—Meets 2d and 4th Friday, 325 Chestnut street.

Steam Fitters' Helpers No. 83—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at 274 Third street, Aug. Lorenz, Sec'y, 32 Center street.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Union No. 12—Meets every 4th Tuesday 6:30 P. M. at s. w. cor. 3rd and State sts. Geo. N. Milin, Sec'y, 530 20th st.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 176—meets every 4th Monday at 318 State street, Aug. Jumeau, Sec'y, 726 Milwaukee street.

Suspender Workers' Union No. 1083—Jennie Schneider, Sec'y, 546 20th st.

Tanners and Curriers' Union No. 37—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Koelke's hall, 3rd and Walnut sts. Emil Riesling, Sec'y, 1517 Green Bay.

Telegraphers' Union No. 2—Meets 1st Tuesday at 351 Broadway, H. C. May, Sec'y, 366 Newhall st.

Theatrical Stage Employees' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Academy hall. Chas. Joergensen, Sec'y, c. o. Academy of Music.

The Lathers' Union—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday cor. 12th and Wine sts. Ed. Behling, Sec'y, 844 14th st.

Tile Layers and Helpers Union No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday, corner North avenue and Twelfth street.

Tobacco Workers' Union No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. J. Kaslokowski, 753 Grover.

Travelers' Goods and Leather Workers' Int. Union of A. N. 23—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 318 State st. A. Demske, Sec'y, 887 9th st.

Truck Drivers' Union No. 749—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 208 4th st. Nick Decker, Sec'y, 4117 Pabst av.

Typographical Union No. 23—Meets 2nd Sunday at 3rd and Prairie sts. Chas. J. Baehler, Sec'y, 318 State st.

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Milwaukee Campaign Fund.

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F. Valbrun 1.00

F. Strauch 1.00

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Abe Heier, Monroe 2.00

G. E. Ellis, Monroe 2.00

Wm. Prick, Monticello 2.00

L. F. Millard, Whiteseter 1.00

Chas. Cimola, Algoma 1.00

J. S. Bates, LaCrosse 1.00

Branch 1 of Spring 2.00

Total \$282.26

Aurora Entertainment for tickets.

S. S. Women's branch \$1.00

17th Ward branch .10

Town of Lake branch .50

Fourth Ward branch .50



ATTENTION!
South Side Readers

Within a few days we shall get after the South Side trade, and will deliver FREE to every person sending us name and address on a postal a large sized trial package of

NUTRITO
The New Cereal Coffee

Address **DIETZ & CO. 1210 Walnut St. MILWAUKEE**

Classified Advertising

WANTED
WANTED—To be addressed for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. **RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 34 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.**

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters, cannot be told from the original. **COPIER-PRINTER, 34 Sixth St., Milwaukee.**

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain" fourth edition now ready. This office.

BRANCHES We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bond, with stub only. **The Cooperative Printers, 34 Sixth St., Milwaukee.**

UMBRELLA REPAIRING.
UMBRELLAS recovered to look like new. 50c up. **Frederick's, Umbrella Store, 540 W. Water St.**

PARTNER WANTED
GOOD KNITTER to invest some money and receive a good profit. Good change for right party. **705 Liberal St.**

FOR SALE
RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label suitable for unions, branches, etc. 10c each or two for 18c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 34 Sixth St., Milwaukee.**

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—for the use of Social-Democratic Branches. 100 warrants in a book for 50c. **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 34 Sixth St., Milwaukee.**

HOUSE COAL
Scraper Hard Coal, egg stove, net, \$7.25 del. (No. 3 net) for furnace and stove \$7.25 del. **SUTHERLAND & BURNHAM COAL CO., No. 102 and 104, Co. W. Bldg., Phone Grand 804**

EXPERT CHIROPPODIST
CORN and ingrown toe nails cured. **H. SCHUCHMAYER, 118 North Ave., near Buffum**

Among the dyed-in-the-wool politicians who are talked of as the successor of Spooner in the U. S. senate is ex-Governor Edward Seefeld. He seems to be getting busy. He is announced to speak Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, at the People's Pulpit in the Pabst theater on some godly subject not yet given out. The seats are free. It is claimed his appearance in the pulpit has nothing to do with politics.

Spring Opening
OF
HATS
UNION-MADE
ED. ERICKSON
GENTS' FURNISHER
465 ELEVENTH AVENUE

18 K SEAMLESS WEDDING RINGS
OUR SPECIALTY
Also a full line of SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, and CLOCKS, suitable for Wedding Gifts, at the lowest possible price.

August H. Stecher Co. JEWELER
HY. F. STONER, Manager
250 Third Street, Cor. State

THE HOME TEA CO.
293 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Surely have the best TEA and COFFEES at the best possible prices. Also carry a full line of Groceries.

ALBT. ROLOFF'S Bowling Alleys
Salem and Sample Room.
635 Pearl St. Phone Connection.

Otto C. Laabs DRUGGIST
1829 Vliet St., Cor. 23.

J. Weifenbach & Son FINE GROCERIES
3026 VLIET STREET
Telephone, West 511 and 513

THEO. KOESTER, WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE,
Wine and Liquor at Wholesale Prices.
309 Chestnut Street,
Phone Main 2245. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Adolph Hunsman 271 3rd St.
SAMPLE ROOM and BOTTLE HOUSE

J. W. NIEMANN
Funeral Director
1001 State Street

The Forum Chorus
AFFORDS A RARE OPPORTUNITY
for comrades musically inclined. We want twenty male and twenty female voices to practice weekly under direction of one of the very best musical directors of the state. There will be no expense attached—the only obligation will be occasional singing at our public or social gatherings.

Those wishing to join this musical section please notify G. Gordon Whitnall, secretary, Jefferson Studios, 558 Jefferson street.

By the way, Jenkin Lloyd Jones lectures Sunday, April 14, for the Forum.

Smart Clothes
made by expert UNION TAILORS look better, keep their shape more perfectly; and, figuring how much satisfying wear you get, are the most economical to buy. We are from Missouri and will be pleased to show you. The UNION LABEL in every garment. Prices from \$22 up.

Walter P. Stroesser
316 STATE ST.

ANTON WEISS' Pharmacy
Cor. Eleventh and Greenfield Aves.
Prescriptions Carefully Filled.

Watch for Grand Opening Announcement
SCHUNK'S New Store
Corner Teutonia Ave. and Hadley St.
Next Week's Paper

BUSY DAYS AT MADISON!

Madison, April 10.—It's a very busy week for the Social-Democrats in the legislature.

Comrade Alldridge argued for his bill requiring the proper heating of street cars before the committee on transportation. There were several bills along this line and the committee referred them all to Comrade Thompson with a request that he prepare a substitute to embody the best features of all.

Assemblyman Thompson's telegraph operators' eight-hour bill comes before the assembly for a third reading this morning. He is loaded to the brim for the debate, if there should be any opposition.

Now that the telegraph bill is up to the senate, the telegraph operators round the state should see to it that the senators have some realization of the abuses that the proposed law would abolish. Write to your senator and point out to him his duty with regard to the bill when it comes time to vote. This is important. In referring to the bill use its present designation: Bill 107 A.

Our bill requiring a full crew on all trains is being argued before the transportation committee.

The big event this week was the debate on the Guttenberg liquor system. All parties took a hand, and really the best speeches of the session were made. The assembly chamber was crowded with visitors. Comrade Thompson presented the Social-Democratic resolutions and made an extended explanation of our position in the matter, which seemed to be very well received. The bill was defeated by a vote of 55 to 33.

Chief Janssen of the Milwaukee police department is arguing before the committee on cities against our bill to allow members of the police and fire departments a trial before being dismissed. Comrade Melius is supporting the bill and Comrade Alldridge, who is on the committee, is making things lively for the chief by showing up how unfair his position is.

Some big things coming the last of this week.—Calling of a constitutional convention will be argued Thursday before committee on judiciary; all our state insurance measures are on for that day; parcel post resolution is up today; election of federal judges comes before committee on federal relations.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON.
The Albert Brown Stock company opens its preliminary season at the Davidson theater Sunday afternoon in "Graustark." George Barr McCutcheon's famous romantic drama. All of the old favorites and a few new ones have been enlisted for the opening production. Chrystal Herne, daughter of the late James A. Herne, actor-playwright, appears in the leading feminine role, while James Durkin, always a stock favorite, has returned to portray the leading male parts. Other members of the company are Manager Albert Brown, Grace May Lamkin, Colin Campbell, Blanche Crozier, C. Percy Pollock, Walton Pyre, Al. W. Loomis and others.

ALHAMBRA.
"Buster Brown" will open at the Alhambra tomorrow matinee for the week. This season's production setting forth the juvenile pranks of Mr. Outcault's famous character and his dog Tige is said to be by long odds far in advance of any of its predecessors. Manager Higler is extremely gratified at his rare good fortune in obtaining a week of "Buster Brown." Master Rice will again be seen in the role in which he has made a pronounced hit and Alf Grady is apparently wedded to the part of Tige.

BIJOU THEATER.
That jolly melodramatic musical play called "The Cowboy Girl" will be the attraction at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon and all the week. This new combination of drama, music and comedy is an innovation in the amusement world, embracing as it does serious drama, musical numbers of original composition and a comedy element that really amuses. There will be matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

SCHLITZ PARK.
Ellery's Royal Italian band begins a return engagement at Schlitz park, commencing this Saturday evening. This famous band is too well and favorably known to need commendation at this time. Miss Bessie Mayham of Fond du Lac, who possesses a soprano voice of rare quality, has been engaged by Manager Ellery. The pavilion at the park has been thoroughly renovated and redecorated, and is provided with every arrangement for the comfort of patrons. An especially attractive program is to be rendered, containing masterpieces such as "William Tell" overture, "Rigoletto," "Masaniello," and several popular pieces by leading composers.

STAR THEATER.
"The Americans" open at the Star Sunday. The performance begins with a farcical two-act diversion entitled "Mixed Pickles." An olio is given between the acts which will be a pleasant surprise.

CRYSTAL THEATER.
At the Crystal next week: Well Bros., comedy musical act; Joe Whitehead and the Misses Giersons; Glenn Hurt, the Hebrew mangle; Harry Richards & Co., in their celebrated one-act play; Crystal-graph, illustrated songs, etc.

The Party Picnic takes place at Papst Park, July 21. Make no conflicting dates!

By the way, the Franklin club, made up of employing printers, was pretty well represented at that Cannon hearing. Did their anxiety to see him get his unbalanced bid through flow from disinterested public spirit, or from the "entirely respectable" business motive of wanting the city treasury to be the spoil of private business "thriftiness"? Oh, these patriotic business men!

CAMPAIGN DEFICIT
Will the comrades please take notice that at the present rate the donations for the campaign fund deficit will not be sufficient to meet the payments due on notes and bills. On the other hand, if we could have an average of one dollar per capita it would wipe out the whole business. Why not have the locals take the matter up on this basis.

The horsehoers have arranged a benefit entertainment at Gerhardt's hall, Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets, for Alfred Leistik, a horsehoer who was recently disabled by having an ankle broken. The entertainment will take place Sunday, April 21, at 3 p. m., and will consist largely of bouts with the gloves and other trials of strength.

Order Your Coal Now.
It is Cheapest in April. Will raise 10 Cents a Month.
The price of hard coal in chestnut, stove and egg sizes, is the cheapest during the month of April. We therefore advise making your purchases now. It will raise 10c a month.

Send your orders by postal, or call at the office, 344 Sixth street. The office is open Sunday mornings from 9 o'clock to noon. Or, if you wish, telephone your order. Our number is Grand 2304.

H. W. BISTORIUS.

Bed Spring and Mattress Sale Continued
for One More Week, Giving Those Who Have Not and Wish to Take Advantage of the Extraordinary Low Prices an Opportunity to Do So. A Sale Just at the Right Time and of Great Saving Power.

Extra fine Box Springs, regularly \$18.00, sale price.....	\$16.00	Cotton Felt Mattress, fine sateen ticking, at all stores \$7.50; sale price.....	\$5.50
Finest Wire Cable Edge Springs, regular value \$4.00, sale price.....	\$3.50	Combination Cotton Felt Mattress, regularly \$5.00; our sale price.....	\$3.75
Supported Springs from \$4.50 down to.....	\$2.00	Cotton Top Mattresses and other grades, from \$4.00 down to.....	\$2.00
Woven Wire Springs, up from.....	\$1.25		

Our inducements in Iron and Brass Beds this week are especially good. All the latest patterns at a saving of about 10 per cent. Discontinued patterns will be closed out this week. Price reduced from 15 to 20 per cent.

Sale on Carpets for One Week



Sale on Rugs for One Week

OPEN EVENINGS G. I. PRASSER & SONS OPEN EVENINGS

SPORTING
Social-Democratic Bowling League.
Standing of the Clubs.

Games Won	Lost	Pct
Forwards.....84	56	28.696
Comrades.....84	44	40.524
Appeals.....75	39	36.520
Toilers.....84	42	42.500
Jungles.....78	32	46.410
La Salles.....81	29	52.358

Individual Averages.

Games	Average
1. Benlow.....27	177.
2. Klein.....57	173.19
3. Gemoll.....48	169.10
4. Pom.....57	165.30
5. Klotz.....24	163.18
6. H. Roloff.....33	163.
7. Kolwitz.....60	162.4
8. Blum.....33	160.15
9. L. Kagel.....66	158.57
10. A. Roloff.....60	157.44
11. Mitzenheim.....54	157.32
12. O. Krause.....45	156.39
13. P. Krause.....72	155.71
14. Perry.....69	154.50
15. Poehl.....60	154.42
16. Panyard.....80	153.68
17. Ohl.....62	153.52
18. W. Krause.....48	153.7
19. Koch.....60	153.6
20. Bartels.....36	152.25
21. W. Lecher.....57	152.10
22. Schmidt.....60	150.58
23. Schuffenhauer.....84	150.35
24. Lemke, Jr.....81	150.30
25. C. Kagel.....63	149.25
26. W. Lexow.....21	149.9
27. Olson.....54	148.3
28. Ed. Lecher.....84	146.78
29. A. Lexow.....45	145.33
30. Oldenburg.....51	145.22
31. Heumann.....78	143.41
32. O. Wild.....72	143.30
33. Gumz.....74	141.30
34. Hoffmann.....70	141.2

MILWAUKEE SUSPENDER MAN'G COMPANY
UNION MADE SUSPENDERS
616-18 EAST WATER STREET

LET YOUR MONEY WORK FOR YOU

Put something by each week. Put it where it is safe and will earn something for you. A little money saved each week will amount to a considerable sum in a short time if it is put in the right place. Place it where it will be handled judiciously, and where you will get the best returns. No matter how small the deposit is, it will receive our best attention. 3 per cent paid on all savings accounts, large or small. Start with one dollar and watch it grow.

TEETH EXTRACTED ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER.

New Teeth, best and most Manufactured.....**\$8.00**
Fit guaranteed or money refunded.
Standard Crowns and Bridge Teeth.....**\$5.00**
Fine Fillings a leading specialty.
We guarantee complete satisfaction, give honest, intelligent advice free and receive nobody.

DR. YOUNG, 414-416 Grand, Milwaukee, Wis.
Hours: 9-12 to 6. Sundays 9 to 12. Phone 2364 GRAND.
COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

JOE BECKER
UNION-MADE SHOES
621 Third St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Photographer A.W. STREHLER
Plain and Decorative Painting, Paperhanging and Calcimining. Staining and Hardwood Finishing, Etc., Etc.

1193 Teutonia Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ET... MIES BE YOUR TAILOR!
The only UNION TAILOR SHOP in Bay View
676 KINNICKINNIE AVE. Phone Main 466, near SOUTH BAY ST.

OTTO E. FISCHER
Recessor to GEB. SCHLEIER
HATTER AND GENTS' FURNISHER
1014 AND VLIET STREETS

FRESH FISH FOR LENT
AT THE
TEWS' MARKET
37 1/2 W. 4TH ST. Phone South 4187.
Open Day and Night

Merchants and Manufacturers Bank
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KONRAD & BAUMANN
Dealers in
MEN'S and LADIES' Union Stamp Shoes
3215 Lisbon Ave.
Phone West 361.

BICYCLES BICYCLE REPAIRING and Sundries
B. URICH, 457 3rd St.
Second-Hand Wheels and All Kinds Models Always on Hand

H. F. STEINERT DRUGGIST
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED
1115 Teutonia Avenue

KIENTH'S PHARMACIES,
608 & 840 Mitchell St.
This "ad" and 13c entitles you to a 25c bottle of our famous cough cure. Cut it out and bring to our stores.

R. JESKE & CO.
The Tanners
GALVANIZED IRON WORKS
FIRE PROOF WINDOWS
718 Walnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
All Orders Promptly Filled

Consultation Free **A. REINHARD**
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN
306 Grand Avenue
Eye Examinations and More Glasses.

Member of the Retail Merchants' Division of the Greater Milwaukee Association

New Corsets 25c
Women's Balistic Corsets, medium high bust and short hip, for medium waist figures, sizes 18 to 25, regular 25c corsets.....25c

25c Cotton Hose 15c
Women's black, gray and blue Cotton Hose, neat embroidered patterns, instead of 25c they're priced.....15c

Our Beautiful \$5 Hats ARE THE TALK OF THE TOWN

The styles are not confined to a few hats, but include absolutely everything conceived at home and abroad. Becoming hats at prices within your means, whether it be 1.98 or 20.00.

The most expensive and exclusive Paris designs have been copied, in some instances exactly, in others modified, and in others accentuated. Mushrooms and all other novelties.



Spring Underwear 25c

Including 35c and 40c Values
Women's ribbed long-sleeve Vests, also ribbed open or closed white ankle length Pants, and ribbed white Vests—extra large sizes—with high neck and short sleeves.

MONDAY, APRIL 15

Brilliant Silk Opportunity

About 3,000 yards of assorted 75c and 85c Silks, including Chiffon, Poplins, in cream, black and colors, also plain and fancy Black Taffetas, plain Black Louisines, Natural Pongee, Fancy Louisines, Checked Taffetas, and Rough Pongees; any on Monday only.....**39c**

Dress Goods--Bright News

It Will Be a Good Investment of Time to Come Monday
All-Wool Batiste, in 25 assorted new light and dark shades, 38 inches wide.....48c
75c quality Sicilian, in black, gray, tan, blue and wine.....59c

Ass't'd \$1 Dress Goods 69c Yd

Including 45-inch Novelty Suitings; more than 50 styles to choose from—in checks and stripes; also invisible striped Panamas, 48 inches wide, black and colors, the season's newest novelties.....69c

New \$1.25 Novelty Suitings 98c Yd.

Checked and striped effects, in the new spring pastel shades.

Newest, Most Fashionable Washable Fabrics at Wonderfully Low Prices

Linen-finished 30-inch Chambray, plain shades and checks, in assorted colors.....15c
Monday.....15c
Plain Black Satens, 30 inches wide, good fast black, the 18c quality, for.....10c

The Most Wanted Linens and White Goods at Prices Much Reduced

The Genuine Homespun Bleached Crash, the best wearing and most absorbent toweling, Monday.....11c
Mill lengths of 40-inch sheer White Lawns, the regular 13c quality, priced on Monday.....10c
Natural Color Linens Only 12c Yard
Half-Bleached Pure Linen Crash Toweling 6c
Fancy Checked Glass Toweling Only 8c
500 Satin Pique Bed Spreads, fringed, 3-75; hemmed, 3-50.

Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains

Such values as are here presented will rarely occur again. Buy now and save.

Just 100 Pairs of White Lace Curtains at 25c per Pair

Come early for these—they'll sell quick.
A very choice showing of new 48 and 50-inch White Lace Curtains, in beautiful novelty effects, per pair.....98c
An extensive assortment of White Lace Curtains, plain centers, French and Cluny designs, per pair.....1.50
White and Eern Cable Net Curtains, the most pleasing designs of 2-75 and 3-00 values, choice on Monday, per pair.....2.25
White Lace Curtains in splendid Saxony Brussels effects, soft finish, neat parlor patterns, per pair.....4.50
New Cable Net Curtains at 4-75, 5-00, 6-00 and 7-00 per pair, foreign and domestic.

The best All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, per yard.....69c
Wilton Velvet Carpet, new oriental and rug patterns—stair to match, yard.....1.25
Velvet Carpet, borders to match, beautiful rug patterns, per yard.....95c

Brussels Rugs, 8-3x10-6, new patterns.....9.50
9x12 Velvet Rugs, new floral patterns.....21.50
Brussels Rugs, 9x12, floral and oriental.....12.50
Velvet Rugs, 10-6x12 feet, 25.00 ones.....19.50
17x00 Brussels Rugs, 11-3x12, Monday.....13.00
Velvet Rugs, 11-3x12, oriental and two-toned 20.00
Brussels Rugs, 10-6x12, spring patterns.....14.50

Women's New Undermuslins

The same workmanship, the same materials, trimmings and styles for which others charge a third more.

Women's Night Gowns, fine bleached muslin, yoke trimmed with embroidery inserting and tucks.....45c
Women's Drawers, fine-threaded bleached muslin, open styles only, 35c values.....19c
Women's Undershirts, very fine bleached muslin, wide cambric bousse, trimmed with three hemstitched tucks and embroidery ruffle.....95c
Women's bleached Muslin Night Gowns, V-shaped neck, yoke trimmed with thread lace inserting.....65c
(Second floor.)

Paints, Bulbs, Seeds, G'den Tools

Excellent Qualities—Interestingly Low Prices

That's the combination that makes it worth while buying here. There are plenty of places where you can buy as good qualities if you pay high prices, but you can get them here at low prices.

Look over this list. It is only a small part of what there is here, but it gives you an idea of the values we offer.

Best Northern grown Flower and Vegetable Seeds, package 1c
Dahlia Roots, faney large.....10c
Chinese Peonies, Monday.....19c
4-tine Steel Spad-in Forks.....55c
Steel Spades, hardwood handle, at.....35c

Step Ladders, made from select lumber, 5-ft., 6-ft., 7-ft., either size, per foot.....6c
2-burner Gas Stoves, powerful blue flame.....98c

Semi-Porcelain Warwick China Dinner Sets, neat border embellishments, priced for quick selling on Monday, per set, 100 pieces.....4.98

Curtain Stretchers, size 6x12 feet, made from select lumber, with center brace which prevents sagging, nickled pins.....98c

Central White Lead Co.'s White Lead, ground in pure linseed oil, per pound.....3 1/2c



Ferry & Co's best mixed Lawn Seeds.....19c
Elephant Ears, also Caladiums.....5c
Poultry Wire, square foot.....1-2c
Strong Iron Garden Rakes.....15c
Foged Steel Garden Rakes.....25c
Rattan Carpet or Furniture Beaters, very strongly constructed, liberal size.....5c
German Family Soap, 5 bars for.....18c

1000 Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, pink decorations, gold knobs and handles, open stock pattern, per set, Monday.....7.25

Bauch's Best Mixed Paint, for interior or exterior use, all leading shades, ready for use, per gallon.....98c

Our "U-Go" Brand Shoes for Women

Are superior to all makes that sell at 3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and 5.00 per pair.
Girls' Vici Kid Shoes, lace or button styles, kid or cloth tops, flexible or extension soles.
Sizes 6 to 8, Monday 75c pair.
Sizes 8 1/2 to 11, Monday 88c pair.
Sizes 11 1/2 to 2, Monday 98c pair.
Children's Shoes, patent or vici kid, lace or button styles, with cloth tops and hand-turned soles.
Sizes 1 to 5, Monday 75c pair.
Sizes 5 to 8, Monday 98c pair.
Sizes 8 1/2 to 11, Monday 1.19 pair.

Men's Furnishing Goods

Well known and reliable makes at specially low prices. No poor quality goods at any price—for we never have them.

Men's New Coat Shirts with cuffs attached—also figured and striped, new 75c madras shirts.....50c
Men's plaid white Dress Shirts, also Men's Madras Shirts with separate cuffs or cuffs attached.....1.00
Men's 45c unlaundersed white bosom Shirts, linen bosom, any size.....33c
Men's Night Gowns, fine bleached—muslin.....50c

Men's Hemstitched White Handkerchiefs.....7c
Men's 75c Sateen Shirts, Monday.....50c
Men's tan half-wool Underwear only.....35c
Men's gray all-wool Underwear only.....98c
Men's seamless Black Cotton Socks, pair.....8c

Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Read this list, it will give you an idea of the money you can save by making your purchases here on Monday.
New 25c Embroideries and Insertings, 3 to 7-inch widths, per yard.....10c
Assorted new 10c Valenciennes Laces and Insertings, on Monday only.....5c
German Torchon Laces, from 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches wide, priced on Monday.....1c
Assorted 25c Veilings, black and colors, broken assortments, per yard.....10c
Women's all-linen Turnover Collars, with hand-drawn work, each.....12c
Women's 20c Linen Handkerchiefs 5c.

THE RELIABLE STORE OF THE NORTHSIDE
7800
Cor. Third St. and North Avenue
We Give "Gold" Merchandise or "Green" Premium Stamps

Well, Ald. Petersen was "Johnnie-on-the-spot" when the gas company wanted to rip up a permanent street, all right.

DAVIDSON

ALL WEEK—BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE
Preliminary Season of the ALBERT

Brown Stock Co.
In George Barr McCutcheon's Romantic Drama

GRAUSTARK

A TALE OF LOVE BEHIND THE THRONE

ALL THE OLD FAVORITES and New Faces

Charles Hays, John Dallen, Allen Brown, George May Lanning, Colin Campbell, Percy Pollock, Howard C. Rogers, Walter Price, A. J. Lester, and Others

Evenings, 8-9-25-10c
Mats., 2-5-15-10c
Season of John Dallen, George May Lanning, and Charles Hays

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

WHAT A WONDER IS THE BOY BLUNDER.



Some highly interesting revelations came out at the hearing on the Kannenberg bill at Madison last Tuesday. Within a few minutes Chief Janssen of Milwaukee, who was lobbying against the bill with desperate recklessness, let out some big secrets about recent administrative history in Milwaukee, and while part of the mud he threw daubed his own garments, most of it settled upon the person of the "boy" mayor and stuck. Dave Rose wasn't present, but he got some of it, as well.

But we will let the *Sentinel*, Janssen's organ, tell the story:

"Chief Janssen frankly told the committee that public gambling was carried on during the Rose administration under close restrictions AT THE ORDER OF THE MAYOR, public sentiment then seemed to favor it, as Rose was repeatedly re-elected. Since the gambling places were closed some time ago, there had been no violation of the gambling law and notwithstanding the request of Mayor Becker that the places be allowed to resume operations he had stood firm against it and so long as he was at the head of the police department there never would be any more public gambling, he said.

"Chief Janssen said that Mayor Becker, after being elected, HAD ASKED HIM TO ALLOW PUBLIC GAMBLING TO BE RESUMED, and that the chief had declared that so long as he was chief of police of Milwaukee there would be no gambling there; that the mayor had stood on the street corner at 4 o'clock in the morning and assured his friends that slum saloons should not be disturbed; that he had been told that Police and Fire Commissioner Komorowski, who conducted a saloon on Mason street, had pledged himself before being appointed that he would favor the removal of Chief Janssen from office at the first opportunity."

Thus the *Sentinel* reports; there are some things in it that it is well to have on record. Here is the *Free Press* account:

"Chief Janssen admitted in the running debate, in which many participated, that he had permitted EIGHT gambling houses to run in Milwaukee while David S. Rose was mayor. Asked as to why he had done this, he replied that Rose was elected on the basis of a wide-open town, and that for

that reason he had allowed gambling to run when Rose asked him to do so.

"Then turning to Mayor Becker, the chief said: 'YOU ASKED ME TO ALLOW GAMBLING TO RUN AS IT HAD BEFORE, BUT I REFUSED TO DO IT, BECAUSE YOU HAD ELECTED ON THE ISSUE OF A CLOSED TOWN.'"

These are sensational revelations, revelations that would not be made by a man like Janssen except in a fight where he had a good deal at stake. He has fought the effort to give the police and firemen the right to a hearing before being discharged, from the first. His willingness to tell such administrative secrets, as above related, certainly indicates that he feels he has reached the last ditch of the fight, when desperate measures are needed.

And Becker's conduct when Janssen made his sensational charges showed them to be true. He could not deny them. All he could do was to swear dire vengeance on the chief for telling tales out of school. He threatened to remove the chief.

But the main interest in all the above is the fact that:

First, Janssen says he was obliged to let EIGHT GAMBLING HELLS remain open under Rose.

Second, That after the voters had decided against Rose's open-town policy, Becker asked that the "gams" BE ALLOWED TO OPEN UP AGAIN.

Third, And that Becker stood against the chief when the latter was closing the slum saloon dives.

Milwaukee is glad to know these things. It is glad to know how much of a "wonder" its boy blunder is. Now, what do these revelations about hizzoner show?

IF THE CHIEF'S TESTIMONY SHOWS ANYTHING, IT SHOWS THAT BECKER WAS IN AN ELECTION DEAL WITH THE GAMBLING HOUSE PROPRIETORS—THE LITTLE ONES AS WELL AS THE BIG ONES. HE HAD A SECRET PACT WITH THEM, BY WHICH HE MEANT TO BETRAY THE VOTERS WHO EXPECTED THROUGH HIM TO PUT AN END TO THE ROSE WIDE OPEN TOWN. BUT ACCORDING TO JANSSEN, HE WAS NOT ALLOWED TO DELIVER THE GOODS.

Instead of a "Boy Wonder," the above facts would show him to be a dirty little politician, posing as a cleaner-up in city affairs, and buying his election from the vicious elements with promises of immunity after he was elected.

And it appears that he ran up against an unexpected snag after election. Janssen says he refused to let the gamblers run at Becker's

request. Whether Janssen was punishing the "gams" for not sticking to Rose or not, he neglected to say. But inasmuch as there is gambling at present at the big places, with Janssen and Morganroth taking their dinners together daily in a private room at the Empire, it would appear that it was the fellows outside the "gamblers' trust" that Janssen refused to allow to run. So it would seem to be in order for Sherbie to tell the dear people just which gamblers are his clients. Since he prefers to please the gamblers and divekeepers instead of the "scum of the earth," it would only be fair of him to be as frank now as he was the night of the alumni banquet at the Pfister!

Becker is the thinnest kind of a fraud, and it is clear that he will not be able to wear out his two-year term. He is a political gold brick, and the gold paint is rubbing off so fast that Milwaukee's humiliation is now almost complete.

Anyway, Becker's explanation doesn't explain. It is about as disingenuous as that explanation he handed out after his "scum of the earth" break.

Chief Janssen was armed with numerous affidavits. It is said, to back up the charges he made at Madison before the committee. Becker was evidently afraid to do much bluffing, not knowing what the chief had up his sleeve, and contented himself with threats to decapitate his antagonist when he got back to Milwaukee. Afraid at the moment to risk a denial of the charge as to his wanting gambling, Becker rushed back to Milwaukee to have his hired intellectual funkies prepare a denial for him, after discussing how much it was safe to say. This "official statement" was then given out to the press. But its effectiveness was somewhat impaired by the publication simultaneously in the *Daily News* of the common council record showing that Becker, when an alderman, voted against the Braun resolution calling on Mayor Rose to enforce the gambling ordinances! This resolution was introduced in the council Oct. 3, 1904.

Well, here's a funny one. The *Sentinel* says men of all shades of political opinion will take part in the banquet to the fallen Dave Rose, and then proves this by printing the list of responders to toasts, such gentlemen as Congressman Stanford, a Republican Pfister-Roseite; Tim Ryan of Waukesha, a regular Pfister-Rose Democrat; Charles Quarles, a Citizens' Alliance Pfister-Roseite; and the Rev. Barr, an ecclesiastical Pfister-Roseite. All shades of political belief—but a harmony of shades, nevertheless!

The Kannenberg bill, which provides the right of trial for members of the police and fire departments before they can be dismissed by the chiefs and thus lose all right or equity in the pension funds, into which they have been paying each month, is now up before the legislature. Our readers will remember the start that was made in this matter by the Social Democrats in the city council three years ago, and the bad showing that was uncovered for the present system. The matter then got before the legislature, and was largely defeated by the activity of the two chiefs, who went to Madison in Mr. Pfister's parlor car. This year one of the chiefs is under grand jury indictment, so that the fight for the czar system in the departments is somewhat impaired. It is bad enough that under the present system the men must pay money into the pension funds each month, and then lose every cent the minute the chiefs decide to dismiss them from the departments. It is time the injustice was straightened out.

Chief Clancy now says he is in favor of the Kannenberg bill. And yet his actions do not show it. If he is not opposed to the bill why has he had spies in the department finding out what firemen favor the bill, and then marking them for dismissal as fast as anything to base a charge on can be found.

The testimony of school superintendents that the *Free Press* is securing from around the country

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